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Paper No: 15  
Appeal No: 2003-1660  
Appellant: MASSEY, ROGER  
Application: 09/585,222

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES

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## **Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences Docketing Notice**

Application 09/585,222 was received from the Technology Center at the Board on June 9, 2003 and has been assigned Appeal No: 2003-1660.

A review of the file indicates that the following documents have been filed by appellant:

Appeal Brief filed on:	May 3, 2002
Reply Brief filed on:	None
Request for Hearing filed on:	None

In all future communications regarding this appeal, please include both the application number and the appeal number.

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES

Paper No. 14

Application Number: 09/585,222  
Filing Date: June 01, 2000  
Appellant(s): MASSEY, ROGER

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Scott A. Daniels  
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed May 5, 2002.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

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**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

No amendment after final has been filed.

**(5) Summary of Invention**

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Issues**

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

**(7) Grouping of Claims**

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims 1, 2 and 3 do not stand or fall together and provides reasons as set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7) and (c)(8).

**(8) Claims Appealed**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(9) Prior Art of Record**

4,280,526	Gonzalez	6-1981
3,345,032	Rawstron	10-1967
2,309,666	Parker	2-1943
3,417,450	Zell	12-1968

**(10) Grounds of Rejection**

Claims 1 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b). This rejection is set forth in prior Office Action, Paper No. 11.

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Claims 1-3 and 5-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). This rejection is set forth in prior Office Action, Paper No. 11.

**(11) *Response to Argument***

The main contention is that Gonzalez does not teach the eccentric flow passage in a valve that has one side thicker than another. First the Applicant states that Figure 2 is a mistake and Figure 1 is the actual invention of Gonzalez. It is just as easy, in reference to the specification, to assume that the mistake was made in Figure 1 and not Figure 2. The Applicant contends that if this is what Gonzalez disclosed as the invention he would have specifically stated that the side is thicker than the other in the specification.

The examiner obviously disagrees with this contention. The specification is only required to enable one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make and use the invention. Every mundane detail does not have to be written out to enable an invention. Making one side thicker as disclosed by the drawings is not considered by the examiner to be so difficult that it has to be written out to enable one to make it nor so novel as to make it the focus of the invention. It is clear that one of ordinary skill in the art is taught to make a valve with a thicker portion at the bottom by the drawing. The simple metalworking needed to build such a thing is beneath one of ordinary skill in the art. Even if this information was not intended to be taught, it has been, and has been part of general working knowledge of the art since July 1981.

It is held by the Examiner that the drawing enables one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make a bar stock valve with one side thicker than the other. Justification for this holding comes from the fact that if during the prosecution of Gonzalez after the first rejection he were to amend the claims to state that one side of the valve was thicker than the other, the Examiner would be unable to apply a new matter rejection. Even if the Examiner were to hold that the Figure

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2 was a mistake in light of Figure 1 and the lack of reference in the specification, the board has held that if an element is made clear by the drawing, it is disclosed and not new matter. Even if the Examiner held that Figure 1 was the correct drawing, the board would have the same holding; the specification does not specify which one is the correct drawing; both are disclosed; and no new matter has been entered.

In the absence of a clear indication of which drawing is correct, the Examiner believes that Figure 2 enables and teaches the public how to make and use a quarter turn ball valve made of bar stock with an eccentric flow passage.

Also, in the absence of any legal authority presented to the Examiner, it is the duty of the Examiner to hold the drawings as enabling and hold the rejection.

In response to the arguments under 103, the examiner contends that the combination of references is proper in view of the above and the following arguments.

Making one side of a structure thicker than another is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Removing material from where it is not needed is also obvious. First let's look at the obvious reasons to make something thicker or thinner. Many times the strength of a structure depends on its thickness. Material is added where one feels that the stresses are going to be great. More material equates to a stronger area. This is a basic engineering principle. In valves, stress is incurred at connections and at valve stems. It is obvious to have thick portions in these areas.

In areas where stresses are not incurred, material can be taken away. The "I" beam is a perfect example of this basic principle. A steel "I" beam is as strong as a solid steel beam of the same dimensions. The section between the top and the bottom of the "I" beam encounters minimal stress; therefore the material can be removed and conserved. In the instant invention material is removed and added where needed. In the effort to conserve materials, space, and weight, designing a valve

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with dimensions that place material where needed and remove materials where they not is obvious and well within the general knowledge of one with ordinary skill in the art. The obvious methods of reducing the size is done by machining down the bar stock and/or pre-making the bar stock to certain specifications. Zell and Parker render proof of the obviousness as disclosed in Paper 8. In the instant invention the placement of the thickest portion lacks criticality. The arbitrary placement of the thick portion goes to it being an obvious design choice.

The Examiner contends that the making of a two way valve into a three way valve is just a duplication of parts and since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8. Rawstron also teaches this as disclosed in the rejections.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

dab  
September 17, 2002

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